British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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☞ *With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.*

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(From the "Archivo Americano.")

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART IV.

[Concluded from our last.]

Urquiza has also complained of the despotism of General Rosas, "of his tendencies to humiliate the Governments and the Communities "of the Confederation, and extort from them "concessions which may convert him into an "absolute arbiter of the destinies of the Country, to destroy honour and patriotism, so as to "place a crown on his head.....[12]" Such are the accusations which this infamous traitor has dared to make against the most illustrious personage, the most eminent Magistrate, who has covered the Argentine name with splendour and glory! All the acts of the public and private life of General Rosas openly contradict these charges, and leave them reduced to what they are in reality, a mass of impostures, without foundation and without proofs; to an impure exhalation of virulous sentiments. And this is the opinion formed of them by the Communities and the Governments, when they have conferred on General Rosas by their unanimous suffrages, powers more ample than those they had given him, approving all his acts, praising his conduct, applauding his resolutions, to save, as he has saved, the Country, the independence of the Confederation, and renewing with unexampled fervour all their offerings to assist him to secure the peace, dignity, and most precious rights of the Argentine Confederation.

To the vague imputations of a single individual, these, all the Governments, all the Communities have replied in mass: to the malignant and calumnious assertion of an old enemy of the country, of one who fought in the ranks of the Decembrists, of him who shed the blood of Federals, of him who offered his services to the intervening Ministers, his mediation to the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo, and who, lastly, has ignominiously sold himself to the infamous Cabinet of Brazil, whose arms he has introduced into the heart of the Oriental Republic; to these assertions, dictated by hatred and envy, the august and sovereign voice of all the Argentinians has replied, that they only await the signal of the Supreme Chief of the State to avenge these offences. This resolution, this desire, this enthusiasm, are not the work of bribery, nor are they inspired by terror. The tyrant is feared, but not applauded; he is obeyed, but is not exalted; what he asks for is given to him, but nothing more than he desires. These are the symptoms of tyranny at all times, and in all nations; nor would they be manifested in any other way amongst us, where the means of Government are as limited as the habits of independence are rooted: there the distance that separates the Provinces and the isolation in which they live, constitute them in a mere absolute state of liberty than in any other system of Government. But let us say, and let Urquiza himself say, what part General Rosas takes in the interior administration of each of them! What obstacle does he present to their march, what impediments does he oppose to their progress? A despot is he who exercises usurped authority; and this is not the case with General Rosas, who discharges with zeal and fidelity the high mission he has received from the communities, through the organ of their Representatives. A despot is he who governs according to his whims, and who gives no account of his conduct; which cannot be applied to him who has always taken special pains to inform the Governments and the communities of his smallest acts, when they bore a national character. A despot is he who opposes the will of his constituents, he who does what the latter prohibit him; who is obstinate in that which is condemned by all; and nothing of this is imputable to General Rosas, who has never deviated from the path sketched out for him by his countrymen, and who has received from them the most flattering proofs of having satisfactorily retrieved their confidence.

And of what import are the charges made by a man covered with infamy, a declared rebel and traitor to the Country, and placed without the pale of the law for his crimes? What weight can his words have against him who combines the most honourable claims to the consideration, respect, gratitude and unlimited confidence of his countrymen? Can he who has sold his Country to the inveterate enemy of its independence, in any case tarnish the glory of him who has defended it? Unfortunate would the communities be, did they allow themselves to be misguided by such base stratagems! He who speculates on the dignity and independence of his country, deserves only the hatred and contempt of its sons, whose duty it is to defend it against traitors.

But, in an age like ours, in which the greatest crimes find defenders and apologists: in an age, in which an English philosopher has proclaimed the principle of *Utilitarianism*, and has found proselytes and admirers; to these arguments of certain misguided spirits, might be opposed the alleged advantages of a change in the present condition of these countries, although it were violent and criminal; and so as not to evade the practical discussion of the matter, we will examine in our next article whether the Argentine Confederation, the Oriental Republic, the Empire of Brazil, and the exterior commerce of all the States, have much to hope, or much to fear from this anarchical step of an infamous traitor like Urquiza.

KOSSUTH.

The glory of the Hungarian Leader, and the recent sufferings of the victim of Russian despotism, are infallible recommendations to the admiration and sympathetic interest of honest John Bull. Accordingly he is the undisputed lion of the day; and in his august person the wonders of the Crystal Palace are well nigh obliterated.

Popular applause almost always sincere, is often little discriminative; and Lord Palmerston has found it expedient to acquaint the Diplomatic Body, that the British Government is entirely foreign to the enthusiastic ovations lavished on Kossuth: and the London "Times," grapples with the question in its more general and intricate details; and we must say that some of the prominent views embraced in the following editorial reflections, are entitled to due consideration.

"M. Kossuth has taken the earliest opportunity of telling his own story at enormous length and with considerable ability, and although we take a totally different view of the personal character and public policy of the Hungarian leader from that which his friends are labouring to propagate, we have reported his proceedings since he landed at Southampton at greater length than any of the journals devoted to his cause, and we have thus secured to him all the publicity we had it in our power to bestow. The fact is, we think, a sufficient answer to those who have accused us of an unfair hostility to M. Kossuth and his cause. We have contributed with more effect than any other journal to lay his opinions and statements before the public, but we shall continue to discuss their soundness and their truth with the same freedom we are wont to use.

M. Kossuth failed in constituting himself the Caesar of Hungary, but he may pass, at least in oratory, for the Mark Antony. Nobody since the Roman triumvir has more frequently assured his audience that "they knew him all a plain, blunt man," or laboured to conceal more art behind his rhetorical simplicity. A speech of three hours and a half, delivered in expressive though not vernacular English by a foreigner who had just landed in the country from the east of Europe, is itself a prodigy. Its production is still more curious for the skilful adaptation of its tone and topics to the constitutional principles of Englishmen, instead of the revolutionary rant with which he had favoured the democrats of Marseilles. But it is most curious of all for the dexterous suppression of all the essential facts in the question which weaken M. Kossuth's case. We can only afford space to touch rapidly upon some of these omissions, which have led us to form a diff rent conclusion.

It is a favourite figure of speech with the Magyar party to talk of their constitution of 800 years' standing, and of their country as the bulwark of Christendom. They would have us forget that for about 250 years, from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 17th, Hungary did not belong to Christendom at all; her finest provinces had been co-quered by the Turks; Buda was a Pashalic in the Turkish wars of that period, and even as late as 1683, Hungarian soldiers were serving with the Turks against the Empire; her provinces Croatia and Rakoczy, were vassals of the Grand Seignior; and from this state of Mussulman bondage she was rescued by Austrian and German armies under Prince Eugene about 150 years ago. If the House of Austria had not had a valid claim to the crown of Hungary, and at last found strength to enforce it, the kingdom might still be what Servia is now, a tributary province to Constantinople. It is an obvious absurdity to talk of a constitutional monarchy of 800 years' standing, when the country was practically governed for the greater part of three centuries by Turkish despotism; and this state of things was only terminated by the success of the Imperial arms in the reign of our King William III. It is true that the two chief elements of her constitution, the aristocracy and the municipal bodies, did survive this period of bondage; but the local independence they retained exercised little or no control over the Government of the kingdom. The Hungarian constitution, as it existed before the revolution of 1848, was strictly aristocratical. It was, indeed, replete with all the abuses and defects inherent in that form of government, when it is not tempered by the democratic element or controlled by public opinion. Even the taxes were exclusively imposed by one favoured class which did not pay them, and exclusively paid by the peasantry and the humbler classes which did not vote them. The nobility maintained its privileges with absurd and arrogant intolerance, for it was only of late years, and by a small party of enlightened men of that order, that the smallest concessions were wrung even from the most indefensible privileges. But in spite of these indisputable evils it had the two great qualities without which no constitutional Government can exist at all—it had strength and it had duration. In ages and countries where the rights of the people are opposed to a powerful and encroaching prerogative of the Crown, they can only be effectually defended by aristocratic institutions. The aristocracy stands midway between the people and the Sovereign, and though it may oppress the former it controls the latter. It has traditional power, wealth, territorial possessions, and political independence in sufficient masses to resist the encroachments of authority. Remove those barriers, and although some of the abstract rights of the people at large may appear to gain, yet the collective strength of the nation in defence of its constitutional rights is diminished. Hungary, under an aristocratic constitution, had maintained her independence against most untoward circumstances, but Hungary governed by a revolutionary assembly was shorn of her eff ctive power, and had already lost the bulwarks she had so frequently opposed to the policy of the house of Hapsburg. Nothing could more rapidly have prepared her to be merged in the Austrian monarchy than the policy which M. Kossuth himself pursued. He now represents the Austrian constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, as the act which would have justified him in proceeding to the deposition of the Sovereign, because it was an attempt to abrogate the Hungarian constitution. But if so, whatever may be thought of the recent abandonment of the general constitution of the Empire, that measure has at least the good effect of reviving the legal independence of Hungary to abolish, and we are happy to find that this is the view taken by the Conservative and constitutional party among the Magyars, who now anticipate the eventual restoration of the Parliament of Hungary to its true rights.

M. Kossuth boasts, with singular assurances of modesty, that in March, 1848, he had all the Crowns of the house of Hapsburg in his hands, and that it was by his generosity in peace between the Emperor and the mob of Vienna. The admission is so far valuable that it establishes the near connexion between the disturbances in Vienna and the outbreak of the Magyar party for the dismemberment of the Empire. But he omits to explain that it was the very same spirit of nationality and race then endeavouring to free Hungary from its connexion with the Austri n Empire, that proceeded to wrest Croatia and the Slavonian provinces from the kingdom of Hungary. The revolt of the southern provinces was at least as justifiable as that of the Diet of Pesth, on the mere principle of nationality, while it was distinguished from the Magyar rebellion by the important difference that Jellachich and the Slavonians rose in defence of their allegiance to the Crown, and that Kossuth and the Magyars rose against it.

We can, however, barely expect our readers to follow us into a discussion of past events which belong to the domain of history, and of history still distorted by the violent partisanship of party feelings. Our business is rather to examine the motives and character of the species of agitation which we observe to be springing up with reference to this Hungarian stranger, and to point out its real objects. We take those objects to be twofold—the one foreign, the other domestic. An opportunity now presents itself for holding out to the sympathy of the people of England, and more especially of the middle part, the colours of that European revolution, which has hitherto concealed itself even in the land where its leaders found a refuge, and was equally repudiated by the good sense of the nation when the Continent was convulsed and disorganized by its successes. It is hoped that whenever a fresh outbreak occurs England may be induced to throw herself more actively and openly into the revolutionary cause; and we observe with sorrow that encouragement has some times been afforded to the demands by the department of the English Government which ought most carefully to have avoided it. We need hardly say that, when the hour of trial arrives, all real support from the responsible Minister of the Crown will be entirely withheld, as it was in the cases of Hungary and Sicily. Mr. Cobden indeed has a different panacea for the sufferings of Europe. He recommends us to reduce the army and navy, to abjure war, to turn the bayonet into the shuttle, and then to say to the great military monarchies of Europe, that we will not tolerate their aggressions, and that the kings of the earth are to learn wisdom and to obey the pacific oracles of Manchester. Probably M. Kossuth's experience gives him a more just and practical view of the mode by which the emancipation of his country can be alone effected. He knows it must be by war, and he comes here to preach war. There is no other remedy—there is no other resource in the case. The fate of nations is decided by the strength of armies, and no struggle is so unequal as that between moral resistance and physical oppression. But though he comes here availing himself of the unrestricted liberty of speech in this country, to endeavour to excite a popular feeling in favour of hostilities against two at least of the principal European Powers, there is a touch of comedy in his arriving with sleading member of the Peace Society in his train. The practical effect of all this is England will be nothing; but we already learn from Vienna that the practical effect of those demonstrations on British subjects travelling in Austria is most inconvenient, and that our luckless countrymen abroad will be unable, by the most unnatural irritation of foreign Governments, to pay largely for the violence expressed at home. Lord Palmerston's passports will soon fall in arrear to his *Cives Romani* any other attention than the persecution of the police all over the Continent.

We suspect, however, that the English politicians who have put themselves forward on this occasion are more intent on some private or party object than on the wrongs of Hungary. The excitement caused by the interesting appearance and stimulating harangues of a foreign patriot may serve to help off the languid performances of those associations which are represented by Exeter Hall, Walmer Castle, and Sidmouth by the Rev. Mr. Fox. M. Kossuth is perhaps, himself still unconscious that he has been made in one place the catspaw for the next borough election, and that a large share of the importance absurdly attached to him arises from the evident disposition of his admirers to turn his visit to the advantage of their own political schemes. Both on foreign and on domestic questions the demonstrations are equally mischievous and misplaced; for our own interests and our dignity as a nation are equally opposed to an English agitation abroad, and to foreign agitation at home."

[To be continued.]

BRAZIL.

It has often been remarked that "coming events cast their shadow before;" and any one that attends to the march of the Imperial Cabinet, and the wholesale onslaught of the opposition press of Brazil, cannot fail to be haunted by a presenti ment that some mighty crash is nigh at hand. In the following article, for example, we have a spirited impugnation, not of some individual act of the Ministry, or some obnoxious trait of accidental policy, but of the very monarchical principle, that forms the basis and corner stone of the social edifice! The community must be ripe for revolution where such theories are countenanced; the administration hopelessly imbecile and extenuated, where they are tolerated. We copy from the "Grito Nacional" of the 26th November last, that reproduces the article from the "Itamontano," a periodical of Minas—

THE SITUATION.

"Whether we consider the precarious state in which the Ministry of the Nation has been placed, or analyse and investigate its origin, the first efforts our ancestors made to constitute it, for the attainment of its independence and social security, we cannot readily discover the primary cause of its retrocession, and of the constitutional disorder that has prevailed for so many years in our country, with such deplorable detriment to our prosperity, and the natural advantages that a bountiful Providence has scattered with a profuse hand over the soil of the Holy Cross.

"The democratic, or more correctly the Republican convictions in Brazil, do not date *from* yesterday, are not the offspring of this Century.

"From the time that men appeared among us endowed with great talents and virtues, and since the news began to reach our ears of triumphs achieved in Europe by Liberty, it has been seen to gain ground in the land of Columbus, hoisting there its beneficent standard for the honor of humanity and the glory of the New World. This principle has been infiltrating itself into the magnanimous hearts of the generous Brazilians, inviting them to free themselves from the oppression and tyranny which had been consigned upon them and upon us; and thus the idea—*Republic*—entered, and became the predominant thought in their virtuous, patriotic and generous souls.

"The love of liberty and the love of country, suggested by the example of the Americans, inspired the Claudiuses, the Andradas, the Gonzagas and others, to found in Brazil a just and humane Government, *a republic*, that raising our country to the degree of grandeur and prosperity, for which nature appears to have destined it, might at the same time be the glorious inheritance they would bequeath to their descendants, to

[12] Letter of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, to the Governor of Salta of the 5th May 1851.

us whom they then loved too well,to leave us subject, after they had disappeared, to captivity and despotism.

"Only bastard and insane Brazilians unworthy of the name, have dared to insult the ashes of those who sacrificed themselves on the altar of the country, from love to our liberty, our honor, and our life.

"The idea of a republic, which then appeared in the hearts of these illustrious deceased, has been preserved in those of their descendents, and transmitted, irradiated, like rays from the sun, through the hearts of all Brazilians, grateful to their country, grateful to their ancestors,grateful to the venerated ashes of those who died for us. The victims of Minas and Pernambuco will ever be cherished by all men, who have in their breasts a spark of virtue honor and patriotism.

"But the republic,that idea grand and sublime as the divine law, implanted in the hearts of the Brazilians, was confirmed by the ambition of the foreign Prince who knew to deceive the good citizens, sincere but unfortunately timid citizens, has not ceased to prevail in the most cultivated understandings, and in the heart of the most upright and virtuous citizens. The discussions in the Constituent Assembly prove this ; the revolution and massacre in Pernambuco confirm it ; and, if the corruption enthroned by the monarchy, and adopted by the court, was able in 1831 todefeat the most splendid of Brazilian revolutions, the declaration of Bahia in 1837, and the nine years of obstinate war, of monarchy against the republican faction of a small Province, are evident demonstrations of the permanence of Brazilian sentiment; which,by exercising here and there its forces, is preparing, by the increase it has obtained through the whole Empire, for a decisive struggle, when victory must declare for it.

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* * "The Republic is the star of Brazil, the vivifying star, that, now beclouded by the pestilential atmosphere of the tyranny and bloody star of monarchy, will not fail to arise in the horizon of the Country, to enlighten the land with its benefic light, and its influence of glory and liberty, to purge away our ignominy, and reanimate with pleasure and joy the forlorn heart of the Brazilians, dominated by the most fatal ambition of monarchy.

"It is our duty carefully to examine the present so as not to deceive ourselves with regard to the future.

* * * *

"Brazil is constituted in a provisional, anomalous and exceptional state ; an immoderate abuse of ingenuance would be requisite not to admit this fact ; but how difficult must the reconstruction be, of a state already constituted ? Who is to be the daring statesman to undertake that glorious work of reform ? What isto be the basis of the remodelled Brazilian society ? Which is to be the reformer; the royalist,liberal or republican party ?—We shall see.

"The necessity of reform is admitted and publicly confessed by the men of all parties; and after the fruitless attempts of the armed demonstrations at Pernambuco, in 1846, 47, it was solemnly recorded in the programme of the *Fluminense* opposition. . . . Nevertheless, the notable and characteristic phenomenon we now behold, is, that our present statesmen proceeding in a course opposed to progress, that is, receding with gigantic steps to another kind of obsolete and antiquated reforms, that is a powerful monarchy, a monarchy of divine right, have adopted for their party the epithet *conservative*."—* *

We copy the following article from the "Diario de la Tarde," taken from the "Jornal do Commercio," of Rio Janeiro, Dec. 28th, 1851.)

"Among the many facts which the history of Brazil has to record as its own, the events of the River Plate, realized by its powerful and efficacious intervention, and the *quasi* extinction of the traffic of Africans throughout the whole Empire, owing solely to the influence of the Brazilian Government, bear the palm.

These two great facts, that must honor the Nation and the Government, when they are judged by dispassionate and impartial spirits, are ill appreciatedand malignantly commented by the British Government, which in order to accomplish well-known objects, wishes to test the patience of a friendly Nation to the last degree.

Lord Palmerston is incommoded by the repugnance shown by the Government of Brazil to conclude a treaty of Commerce with Great Britain ; wishes to obtain them by force of threats ; and aspires to extend their stipulations under the influence of the acts of violence and the persecutions that he orders to be committed. For that purpose he considered that the Minister he had here was not well adapted, and sent another destined to pass over us as a *calamity* ; and besides the wishes of the English Government, he has to fulfil promises which he is said to have given to the Governor of Buenos Ayres. It is reported that the new Minister makes no secret as to the object of his very special mission, and that he has entered upon his relations with the Government of the Emperor, in the haughty and imperious style of the powerful who meets with resistance. The traffic of Africans is the pretext of the new insults : all hitherto obtained amounts to nothing, and the British Government is not content. Following the logic which the British Cabinet has adopted for its special use, the authorities of the Province of Bahia, are in connivance with the traffickers, and on this account the Government defends and retains these authorities. Add to this, that from these accusations the British Legation easily proceeds to threats.

We trust to God that the Ministers of the Emperor will find in their patriotism resources for surmounting these difficulties ; we see our vessels burnt, our forts attacked, and our territory devastated. In such trying circumstances the Government had sufficient resolution to restrain itself,so as not to allow itself to be carried away by the anger that such acts must naturally have produced in it ; and pursued the even tenor of its way, by the path of honor and dignity. With justice and fidelity, it exposes itself to the violence and brutality of a Government, that boasts of being civilized, although it is nothing better than a Savage and usurping Government.

The heart of Lord Palmerston is not melted with compassion for the Negroes of the Coast of Africa, it matters little to him that Rosas continue tyrannizing the Argentine Confederation ; the British Minister wants treaties : they are not voluntarily given ; and he is accurse to force. Will he obtain them ?—"

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Foreign Intelligence.

HANOVER—The young king has assumed the style of George V., and pledged his Royal word that he will maintain the constitution of the Country. A change of Ministry took place even before the interment of the late king. A decree has also been issued by which His Majesty assumes the command-in-Chief of the army.

AUSTRIA—A new tariff was published at Vienna, on the 25th Nov., and was to come into operation on the 1st January. We do not find any thing in the list of articles enumerated, likely to affect the direct trade with this Country. Hungary is again spoken of as in a very unsettled state ; not likely to be soothed by the demonstrations made, and to be made, in favor of Kossuth. Brother Jonathan makes no secret of the warm reception that awaits "the greatest warrior and Statesman of the age ;" and we should not be surprised to see fresh complications arise from the ardent and enthusiastic character of the projected demonstrations.

Haynau and Radizki are both reported as in very precarious health.

—For sometime the attention of the public and the authorities has been attracted to the movements of the Vienna Exchange. All signs were of opinion that the price of the precious metals, and bills of exchange was not in proportion to the real demand. We hear that effectual measures have been taken for removing from the Exchange those individuals who are notoriously addicted to stock-jobbing.

PRUSSIA—An augmentation of the army declared indispensable ; no specific motive or object assigned. The financial affairs of the country satisfactory. The king expresses absolute confidence in the loyalty of the Chambers ; and his anxious wish that commerce should be unrestrained. The news from Paris had produced some excitement at Berlin and the Assembly had suspended its labours in consequence.

ROME—The Commander-in-Chief of the French forces had concentrated all his troops within the City ; announcing his determination of defending the person of His Holiness, "whatever might happen."

SARDINIA—A semi-official paper of Turin publishes a violent article complimentary of the Austrian–Tuscan policy. The bitter complaint is made that Tuscany is henceforth to be represented in Foreign Courts by Austria, that the portfolio of war is to be abolished, and the command of the Tuscan troops entrusted to an Austrian Officer.

DENMARK—It is stated that a note had been received at the Lord Palmerston, advising the Danish Cabinet to accede to the demands of the Great German Powers ; and containing a declaration of England against the incorporation of Schleswig.

TURKEY—Sir Stratford Canning had presented a very energetic demand for reparation, for the insult offered to the British flag, in the person of Mr. Poublanque, English Consul at Belgrade.

AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS—In one hole lumps had been found weighing together 106 pounds ; and which realized the handsome sum of £4160 sterling. All other business stagnant and deranged ; all thoughts being directed to the common centre of attraction. A numerous emigration was beginning to pour in from the neighbouring settlements ; besides the contingents expected from Great Britain and elsewhere.—

UNITED STATES—The elections seem to favor the democratic interest. They had been attended with serious disturbances in New York and Baltimore. In the former the ballot-boxes were destroyed in one of the wards ; and in the latter one man was killed and another dangerously wounded.

The news from California were of a cheering character. The diggings productive, and a good trade doing in flour, blankets and ready made clothing. The Vigilance Committee instead of hanging people, were engaged in getting up a public library and reading-room.

HENRY GRINNEL, Esq, whose humanity suggested, and whose princely liberality disbursed the Artic expedition of the "Advance" and "Rescue," in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, has again offered his two vessels to the Government to prosecute the search, hoping that the rescue of Sir John may never be abandoned, until his fate has been positively ascertained.

The amicable adjustment of the serious international questions, arising out of the Cuban invasions, is the point of highest interest ; and reflects much credit on the enlightened justice of the Administration. The Spanish flag is to be saluted at New Orleans, and the Spanish authorities in that City indemnified for the losses they have sustained by acts of lawless violence ; Spanish subjects having recourse to the local tribunals, under the auspices of the General Government. On the other hand, a United States Consul will be received in Cuba, and the flag saluted, in token of reciprocity and mutual consideration. As to the invasions and the consequent reprisals, they are consigned to oblivion. The review of the whole case given in the President's Message, is clear and comprehensive ; and extremely important at the present stage of the world's history ; when the means of material aggression are fearfully augmented, and the moral restraints of honor, justice and dignity, ominously relaxed.

The expected arrival of Kossuth at New York, had created a stir and bustle of preparation, with an amount of anticipative enthusiasm, that the presence of the "Hungarian Patriot" can hardly enhance. This avowed sympathy of Brother Jonathan, and the talismanic influence of the French movement, augur ill for the peace and tranquillity of Europe. In fact we see a new theory of neutrality mooted by the "New York Herald," that may prove inconvenient and dangerous. If the United States attempt "directly to influence the destinies of Europe," they drop the sheet-anchor of the patriotic and far-seeing founders of the Union ; and are certain to produce immediate complications, that no prospective benefits can compensate. In such a case, the best friends of liberty and progress, may counsel prudence and moderation ; a lesson likely to be overlooked in the appeals of Kossuth, and other interested partisans.

The alarms of the monetary crisis were gradually subsiding ; and the large and frequent remittances from California, are giving a salutary impulse to commercial and industrial enterprise.

MEXICO—It appears that the British Minister has threatened a blockade of the Mexican ports, unless the demands made by the British Agents on the President Arista are complied with ; but what these demands are does not very clearly appear.

CHILE—We have much satisfaction in announcing a decisive triumph obtained by General Bulnes, over the forces of the rebels Chieftain Cruz, at Longamilla, on the 8, December. We have not seen the details of the action ; these correspondence, exchanged on the preceding days, indicate the low ebb to which the fortunes of the rebels had sunk, and we should think a farther resistance in the South hopeless and impracticable. We offer the Legal Authorities and especially General Bulnes our cordial congratulations. Weighed in the balance of an enlightened statesmanship, the efficient friends of Chile, the hero of Yungay and Longamilla, is entitled to a tribute of public gratitude and admiration. His history and career supply a noble study for the young Republics of South America, that will be cherished in the heart's core of the grateful Chilians, when the names of Sarmiento and his other inveterate persecutors, are consigned to eternal execration or oblivion.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We beg a preferent attention to an extract from the "Diario do Commercio," given in another column. As usual Mr. Southern, Lord Palmerston and the British Government are honoured with the bitter vituperations of the slave-mongers; who lachrymosely declare themselves the victims of the "violence and brutality of a Government, that boasts of being civilized, although it is nothing better than a Savage and usurping Government." Such language, in a semi-official organ, denotes a high degree of polish and refinement !

The British Minister, in behalf of his Government, invokes the text of existing treaties,—the "head and front of his offending hath this extent :" and because he dares to remind the Imperial Minister, of the obligatory stipulations of the 18th article of the preliminary Convention of August 1828, he is twitted with alleged "promises to the Governor of Buenos Ayres."

Accustomed latterly to the pliant and deferential intercourse of Andres Lamas,who has bartered the rights and interests of his Country for Imperial countenance,—the blunt speech of a British Representative on these points, and on the provisions of the Slavery-Suppression Treaty, notoriously disregarded in its spirit, and audaciously violated in the letter, by the Imperial Cabinet, despite its hypocritical allegations and professions to the contrary,—cannot fail to present a disagreeable contrast.

We are not disposed at present to speculate on the immediate and contingent consequences of the announced collision ; we have neither spare sympathy for the self-inflicted tribulations of a pernicious Government, that has recklessly thrust its head into the diplomatic noose, after express and frequently repeated warnings ; nor the slightest apprehension for the safety of the Veteran Foreign Secretary, who has withstood the iron glaive of Nesselerod, and parried the cunning thrust of Metternich. In attempting the bravado system of Lord Palmerston, and his actual Representative in the Court of Rio Janeiro ; Señor Paulino and his satellites have committed a capital error ; employing means that good men would have despised, and prudent Statesmen avoided.

The revolt and successful escape of Aquino's division, its tragical prelude, and the lurid and ominous light in which it presents the situation and prospects of the *soi-disant* Regenerator, have placed the "Comercio del Plata" in a sad quandary. Its inopportune revelations, aggravated by the fate of Aquino and his companions, have "curdled the milk of human kindness" in the breast of the Montevideon demagogues ; and the diabolical principles, erst inculcated from Chile, by Las Heras and Sarmiento, are being reproduced with a fiendish ferocity, that shows the flimsy texture of the maudlin philanthrophy of the Caxias-Urquiza parasites. To rectify their own egregious blunders, and appease the manes of their deluded partisans, the holocaust of the entire Argentine element is now considered loudly demanded, by the truculent dastards who skulk under the Imperial wing, to preach up a barbarous crusade, to the glories of which they are as indifferent as they are averse to its dangers; though a large share of its odium and responsibility must rest on their seared consciences.

What right had Urquiza to expect the fidelity of men, feloniously sacrificed, and ignominiously surrendered into his hands ? Stretch principles to their very utmost, the Argentine Divisions, before quitting the Oriental territory, were only prisoners of war ; a class whose rights are distinctly recognised and clearly defined in every international code. Does the practice of modern warfare sanction the monstrous pretension, of drafting prisoners of war into the ranks of the conqueror, and forcibly turning their arms against their country ? Even in the case of foreign mercenaries, such acts must be preceded by their voluntary consent ; in that of native born subjects, an obvious conspiracy and an enlightened humanity proscribe alike the offer and the acceptance of such services.

To effect their escape from a position as violent as it was desperate, so degrading and degrading, any sacrifice was justifiable ; the end sanctified the means; and the responsibility of the blood shed and the lives sacrificed, must rest on the heads of those with the insane and besotted tyrants, who created and imposed the necessity.

In the impotence of its rage, and to parry the moral thunderbolt it causes, the Comercio has presented a variety of versions, discordant with each other, and all notoriously mangled and distorted ; and garnished with an unchecked savagery, that places men and measures in their true light. Take as specimens :—

"On the date of our correspondence," says the Comercio of the 27th, "Urquiza had detached Medina and Hornos in pursuit of the insurgents, with orders to deal out summary vengeance, with an unsparing hand ;" and, "a portion of Aquino's band had been taken and suffered condign and merited punishment." Granting the likelihood of the reckless orders, the one so urgently and officiously recommended by the Comercio, and the efforts made to give them a literal and remorseless execution, we can announce the gratifying fact, that both Medina and Hornos arrived safe at the encampment of Santos Lugares, whilst others, at their own request, have entered different corps, in which they preferred to serve ; and we can add, that they have all been promptly and munificently rewarded.

"The truth is, continues the "Comercio," they attempted to pass, but have paid their treason with their lives." The punishment has immediately followed the crime."—We have already shown the nature of the *treason and crime* ; and the lives here spoken of are those of Aggostara, the fellow-countrymen, the brethren, of the conductors of the "Comercio del Plata ! ! !

"It [the revolt] can have no other effect, again says the Comercio, on the issue of the campaign, but to show the means of defence with which Rosas reckons, and enable General Urquiza to guard against them."—It would be unkind to disturb this complacent illusion ; and we leave Urquiza and his parasitic counsellors, to steer their difficult course, between the Scylla of a demoralizing lenity, and the Charybdis of a *revolting* severity.

Besides the arrival already noticed, 56 prisoners of war have been brought in, cut off in some accidental skirmish on the frontier of the Province.

A boat has also arrived from Colonia, with 12 Individuals, Brazilians and Germans. It is reported that several executions had taken place in the Brazilian camp ; including some German officers.

Don Joaquin Suarez, nominal President of Montevideo, has been condecorated by the Imperial Government, with the Grand Order of the Cross ! !

Montevideo can now boast a galaxy of *stars of the second magnitude ? !*—

HURRICANE—On the morning of the 3d Instant, the town of Gualeguaychu was visited with a destructive hurricane, that threw down or unroofed 52 houses in the City, and some 32 others in the suburbs and neighbourhood. Such was its violence that large trees were uprooted, and a pilot-boat, under repairs, was raised into the air, and transported to a considerable distance ; clearing in its aerial course a large pile of firewood. No casualties to life or limb are reported.

We have been pleased to see reproduced in the national papers during the week, certain congratulatory remarks from the British press, on the diplomatic appointments of the Honourable Captain Gore in the River Plate. We hail this as an evidence of desirable cordiality ; and can assure Mr. Gore's distant friends, that every thing here proceeds according to their wishes and expectations.

London, 6th December, 1851.

Dry River Plate Hides—Our supplies have consisted chiefly of course and common descriptions which have not been in so good demand, and to induce purchases at public sale, lower prices in proportion to quality were accepted. 868 Hides brought the following prices, viz., 1st Exports, av. 34½ to 38½ lb. 5d to 5½d per lb., 2nd do. 4d per lb, and 1663 Hides, exports, av. 34½ to 38½ lb. 4½d to 4¾d per lb. Flats av. 35½ lb. 4½d per lb., damaged 34d to 4 1-8d per lb. Import 1400 Hides. Present stock 20,927 Hides.

Salted River Plate Hides—The demand has been dull throughout the months, and prices have slightly receded. Heavy Ox Hides of prime quality continuing scarce, would, however, bring extreme rates, but medium to common descriptions of heavy Ox, light Ox and Cow Hides are fully 1-8d. per lb lower. Our quotations are as follows, viz.: 1st 7-8d to 4 Ox. Our quotations are as follows, viz.: 1st 7-8d to 4 Ox. per lb. for fair to prime heavy Ox, light 3½d to 3¾d for inferior to middling do. 4¼d to 4½d per lb. for light Ox, 3¾d to 3¾d per lb. for Cows. 7,327 Hides—8089 Hides. Import 27,914 Hides. Present stock 48,98.1 Hides.

Horse Hides—The very depressed state in which the demand for this article has been for months past, has resulted in a further considerable fall in price of hide. At public sale 1173 salted B. A. Hides av. 29½lb. of very good quality sold at 5s 7d, 3713 do. 26½lb. 4s 2d to 4s 6d. By private contract, however,6s was obtained for 500 Hides of the above parcel av. 29½lb. In Dry Hides the sales are limited to 102 Bags and serons, as follows,—white and grey cut tail middling to good in 114d to 2s 4d, common do. to fair do 1s 8 2-4d; cut tails middling to good 1s 7d to 1s 7 3-4d, short do 10d to 1s 2d; stump tails fine 1s 5 3-4d, fair to good 1s 2d to 1s 3½d, short to fair mixed 6½d to 7d, short and rough ord to 6¼d. Cow Hair clean and free of skin 8 3-4d to 11¼d. dirty, 7d to 7¾d per lb. In sort 2½ packages.

Tallow River Plate—The transactions since the 7th ult. are to a fair extent comprised in about 1200 casks and 250 boxes. To effect sales, however, comparative low prices have, in some instances, been accepted by private contract, but the whole medium the principal business has been transacted. The weekly public sales have, consequently, gone off heavily and present rates show a decline of 1-8d to 9d per cwt. on those current at the date of our last report. Good to fine quality Tallow casks cannot now be quoted over 35s 6d to 35s 9d, at which prices some of the principal holders are reported to be anxious sellers. Very fine yellow would be much wanted, and very fine would still sell readily at 40s to 41s per cwt in quantity.

The import has been 977 casks and 351 boxes, and the present stock is about equal to 2800 pipes mould.

[ANNING & COBB'S, PRICES CURRENT.]

03

EXCHANGE—Jan. 24.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	19
Patriot Doubloons	a 296
Spanish do.	a 296
Bills on England, per cent.	6 dis. 6d per cn.
Currency	per col. 24d.
Do. Montevideo	4 dis.
France, per doubloon	78 fr. per cn.
United States, do.	5
Rio Janeiro	6 per cn. dis.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 3/8

The lowest 2/2

Premium for shipping specie, no demand.

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 6s. 6d. per cn. Lowest 6s.

EXPORTS—Jan 23.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.

Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 to 30 lbs., pesada of 25 pcs., very carca 63 à 65

Do. do. do. cow, 22 to 26 lbs. 60 à 62

Do. do. do. camp, 3½ bulls, 25, 27 lbs. 58 à 60

Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs. 62 à 63

Do. N. America, 25 do. 60 à 62

Do. of all sizes 56 à 57

Do. of low weights, say aver. 21 lbs. 50 à 52

Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. 60 à 62

Ox hides, salted, for a ship's cargo, 1 to 1 2-3rds cwt. 52 à 54

Cow do. do. do. 43 à 44

Horse do. dry, each 2 dols. 20 à 22

Do. do. salted " 5 à 6

Negrillo, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs. 56 à 58

Skins, duty 4 $

Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs. 38 à 42

Merino, (none) per lb. 4 rials ash, nominal

Wool, duty free.

Ostfeiory, duty per 25 lbs. 17 à 18

Do. washed " 30 à 35

Mestizo, dirty, " 30 à 50

Do. washed " 50 à 60

Fine, dirty " 60 à 70

Do. washed " 75 à 80

Cordova, baled, superior " 20 à 22½

Horse hair, duty 4 $

" Short, scrubs 35 à 36

" mixed " 46 à 48

" long " 90 à 110

Cow hair, with grease, 8 lbs. 60

Do. do. clean 43 à 47

Tallow, melted, duty 4 $

" with grease, arroba 23 à 24

" pure 28 à 32

Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, quintaled 53 à —

Horse, duty, 4 $ ea., mul ..... prices 800 à1000

Inferior do. 400 à 600

Do. Cow 200 à 250

Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $

Long black, lb. 6 à 7

Do. short, white 6 à 7

Do. loose 4 à 5

Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qtl. 20

Bones, skin & marrow 4 $ p. mil. 85

Mare's penes, 6 rls. 1 dozen 10

Goat skins, per dozen rls. silver 22 à 23

The packet having brought few orders that can be executed, from the low rates in Europe, little business has been done notwithstanding the small stock of dry ox and salted hides on hand and the little probability of any accumulation of stock for the present.

MARKET—Jan. 23, 1852.

Sales during the week.

Ex-Auvergne, from Bordeaux,500 casks wine 305 dols.; 200 boxes raisins 1 dol.; ex-Nina, from Rio Janeiro, 114 pipes cana 1100 dols.; 316 casks Campos sugar, white 32 dols.; brown 26 dols.

From deposit—300 casks Bordeaux wine 305 dols.; 500 barrels Santos sugar, white 35 dols.; brown 29 dols.; 300 pipes Marseilles wine 550 d.ls. pipe; 268 barrels refined sugar 40 dols. arroba, for cash; 200 barrels Pernambuco sugar, white 38¼ dols.; brown 27¼ dols.; 98 barrels old white Santos sugar 29 dols.

200 barrels flour at 7 dols. 200 do. do., ex-Weybosset, at 7 dols. sli.: 100 barrels English ale 60 dols. doz.: 60 do. in half bottles at 70 dols. doz.

Ex-Trifolium from Mensel 137,000 feet lumber at 32 dols. sili on board. Ex-Sidon from Mensel 25,000 feet, same price.

At Auction—Refined Boston sugar 45½ dols. arr. ; Pernambuco do., white 36¾ dols., brown 27½ dols. ; American flour, inferior quality, 168 à 180 dols. barrel ; Scotch ale 51 dols. doz.

Errata—In the report on the Market in our number of 16th inst., 400 barrels of flour sold ex-Skane, and 238 do. do. ex-Manuelita Rosas, instead of 5⅛$ silver, read 5⅛$ silver.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived January 17th, Wind, N., in the afternoon changed to E., American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 16th inst. Passengers—3.

Sardinian polacre Nina, 160 tons, Juan F. Reforza, from Rio Janeiro 27th Dec., Montevideo 16th inst., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 114 pipes and 12 half do. cana, 8 barrels oil, 10 boxes candles, 35 do. soap, 25 do. wine, 20 do. Bordeaux do., 15 do. brandy, 216 barrels sugar, 80 rolls tobacco, 4 pipes vinegar.

Sardinian brig Rc Davide, 158 tons, Estevan Sellanes, from Montevideo 16th inst., to Pietranera Piaggio & Co., in ballast, Doubloons—35?

Sardinian polacre Hosana, 138 tons, Felipe Semiglia, from Montevideo 16th inst., in ballast, to order. Doubloons 35.

Sardinian schooner Ninfa, 122 tons, Jose Barbero, from Montevideo 16th inst., to order. Passengers—11

British brig Catherine Ewan, 232 tons, George Dow, from Rio Janeiro 24 inst., in ballast, to Flowes Atkinson & Co.

British schooner Victoria, 121 tons,S. Risso, from Montevideo 16th inst. Passengers—9.

French brig Alphonse, 154 tons, J. Ledepensier, from New Castle 21st October, St. Malo 8th Nov. to order, with 217 tons coals.

Sailed, Bremen brig Phoenix, 210 tons, Diercks, for Antwerp, despathed by George Rick & Co., with 4002 salted ox and cow hides, 10,553 dry do. do., 20 bales wool, 8,000 horns.

Sardinian polacre barque Buena Maria, 272 tons, Villa, for Salado, in ballast, to take in a cargo of produce for England, despatched by A. Mascilla & Co.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

National schooner Siete de Marzo, 122 tons, James Harriet, for Patagonia with a cargo of foreign produce, despatched by Charles R. Horne.

British brig Hellespont, 255 tons, Cooper, for the Cape of Good Hope, in ballast, despatched by the Captain.

Arrived, Jan. 18, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., American barque Weybosset ; 321 tons, J. C. Carter, from Boston 30th Nov. to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 200 barrels flour, 200 do. sugar, 350 do. rice, 40 do. spirits, 119,000 feet pine lumber, 50 boxes chairs, 276 do. tea, 242 packages merchandize.

Sardinian brig Amiraglio des Geneys, 297 tons, Bartolo Profumo, from Genoa 5th Nov. ; to Bartolomé Viale and Co., with 310 pipes wine, 101 casks oil, 46 barrels bird seed, 30 bags cream seed, 267 bales brown paper, 100 do. letter do., 100 boxes cordiale, 100 do. brandy, 10 do. sardines, 20 barrels almonds,136 do. refined sugar,13 marble door sills,1 box safe-iron, 25 do. spirits of wine, 1 box playing cards, 300 do. muscatel wine, 200 do. oil, 200 do. soap, 1,510 jars oil.

British schooner Lancashire Lass, 103 tons, James Hickock, from Rio Grande 11th inst., to order, in ballast.

Sardinian brig Espero, 198 tons, J. B. Morfino, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Richard Sutton, junior, in ballast.

Doubloons 42.

Spanish polacre Rosita, 150 tons, Bonosio Grosau, from Montevideo 17th inst. to E. Ochoa and Co., in ballast.

Spanish corvette Luisa Fernanda, Capt. Maximino Posse, from Montevideo 15th.

Prussian brg Johannes, 276 tons, J. C. Leude, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to Wedekind and Co., with 203 rolls tobacco, 8,173 alquieres salt.

Sardinian brig Antonita, (formerly British brig Ada,) from Port Tigre.

Sailed, British barque Melody, 252 tons, Thomas Beer, from Plymouth, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 2784 pipes tallow, 5,975 salted ox and cow hides, 37,000 bones.

Danish schooner Maria, 180 tons, Kroger ; for England, despatched by Otto Rosenthal and Co., with 70 pipes tallow, 59 boxes do., 4,980 salted ox and cow hides, 77,000 bones.

Sardinian brig Annivale, 216 tons, Santiago F. Zino, for Genoa, despatched by José Aregno, with 12,083 dry ox and cow hides, 3,760 salted do. do., 5,000 horns, 71 slunk calf skins, 7 bales slunk calf skins.

Belgian brig Rubens, 285 tons, Cornelissen, for London, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 4032 pipes tallow, 44 bales horse hair, 1200 boxes tallow, 30 tons bones, 2,000 salted ox and cow hides, 8,674 horns.

Arrived, January 19, Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E., Brazilian war steamer Affonso.

Sailed, Brazilian war steamer Affonso.

Arrived, Jan. 20, Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to E., British steam packet Prince,Captain William Valler,from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 19th with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 4th inst., per Severn, from Southampton 9th Dec.

Passengers—5.

13,126.£—714 doubloons—967 Spanish dollars.

British barque Santiago, 255 tons, J. H. Smith, from New York 1st Dec., to J. & J. Garay, with 4517 7-8 doubloons, 18363 Spanish dollars, 634 pine planks, 2903 do. boards, 1385 seantling, 233 joists beach wood, 25 planks ash do., 180 planks oak do., 215 bundles shingles, 10 do. white wood, 701 pieces lumber.

Sailed, Prussian barque Portschritt, 532 tons, Runge, for Antwerp, despatched by Bange, Bornefeld & Co., with 16870 dry ox and cow hides, 4,000 horns.

British steamer Correo, David McKenzie, for Montevideo.

No arrivals or sailings, Dec. 21, Wind N.

Arrived, Jan. 22, Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to E., American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 21st, Colonia 22d inst.

Passengers—17.

Sailed, Tuscan polacre Romulo, 180 tons, P. Sheppard,for Rio Janeiro,despatched by A. Mascilla & Co., with 30 dry ox and cow hides, 4138 quintals jerked beef.

French brig Linot, 184 tons, Lemaire, for Havre, despatched by Diego Calvo & Sons, with 2,386 salted ox and cow hides, 322 do. dry do. do., 128 hides wool, 2 do. goat skins, 20 pipes ashes, 7 tons and 93,000 bones 15 tons ox hoofs.

Spanish polacre San Antonio, 154 tons, Joaquin Durall, for Havana despatched by Felipe Senillosa, with 3,210 quintals jerked beef, 45 dry ox and cow hides, 10 boxes tallow.

Arrived, Jan. 23, Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E., British steamer Correo, David McKenzie, from Montevideo 22d.

Passengers—5.

Sailed, Belgian brig Infatigable, 242 tons, A. Cordier, for Antwerp, despatched by A. Van Praet, with 3085 salted ox and cow hides, 10667 dry do. do., 10 bales and 100 bags wool, 43 bales hair.

British schooner Victoria, D. Maccio, for Montevideo.

The Spanish schooner Armenia, 137 tons, M. Roldos, master, which arrived in the Salado, cleared at the Custom House, on the 19th inst., for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3970 quintals jerked beef.

Arrived at Gravesend, Nov. 9, Caroline, hence 23 Aug., November 11, Leopard, hence September 14; November 26, Ann, from the Salado ; December 1, Hastilina, hence 12 September, at *Bremerhaven*. November 12, Plata, hence 28 August ; at Hamburg, November 13 Von Brock, hence 6 September ; at Havre, November 14, José hence 6 September ; November 27 Guarani, hence 23d September, at Genoa, November 25, Correbo II, hence 20 August; at Antwerp, December 2, Dauntless hence 16 September ; at Liverpool, December 6, Kyle hence 10 September ; at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 31, Suomalainen, hence 12 Dec.; Jan. 10 Potosina, hence 15 Dec. ; Rufina, from the Salado.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres from Bordeaux, November 6, Alice Brooks ; November 17, Aigle ; from Hamburg, November 9, Atlantic ; November 30, Thames ; from Liverpool, November 20, Sarah Sandoss ; December 6, Crusader ; from Cadiz, November 20, Freeland ; from Marseilles, November 25, Steady ; From the Clyde, November 26 Martha ; from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 1, Felipe ; Alt Johanna, 7th Thorwaldsen, 12th Thomas Elliah.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres. At Liverpool, Greenwich ; for Montevideo or B. A., Mary Wheelock ; Hayne, Moliere ; at Bordeaux, for Montevideo and B. A., Sirene, Amazis ; at Marseilles for do. do., Virginie.

Falmouth, November 28, the Wilhelmine arrived from Montevideo for Liverpool, with loss of topmasts, sails, bulwarks, stanchions, &c.

December 3.—The Maria Louisa, arrived from Montevideo, is leaky.

The Spanish corvette Luisa Fernanda, 24 guns, Captain Maximino Posse, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish naval forces in the River Plate, fired a salute of 21 guns on the 19th inst. with the Argentine flag at the fore, that was answered by the Battery Libertad with a similar number.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

The First General Annual Meeting for the present year of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church in this city will be held at the British Consulate [No. 168 Calle Merced] on Thursday the 29th inst., at noon, for the purpose of electing a Committee to manage the affairs of the Church during the present year, and of taking into consideration other important matters, which will be laid before the meeting.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 21st January, 1852.
Martin T. Reid,
H. B. M's. Consul.

English Church School.

This school will be re-opened on Monday next the 26th instant at half past 9 A. M.

Thomas Hughes, Secretary.

Tutor. One possessing eminent qualifications, and considerable experience in teaching, having some hours discupied would feel happy to engage with parties requiring his services, for the instruction of their children in the various branches of a classical and mercantile education. Most respectable references will be given. A note address-ed P. L. at No. 59, Calle de Mayo, will meet with immediate attention. j24—3c.

Wanted a girl of fifteen or sixteen years of age, to make herself useful about a house. Apply at No. 30 Calle San Martin.
Jan. 24—3c.

For Sale, London Ale, in barrels, quart bottles 3 and 4 doz. in each, and pints 6 and 8 doz. at very reduced prices. Calle Defensa, No. 5.
j 24—3 c.

A young man, who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a business or retail store, saladero, barraca, or lumber yard; writes a good hand, and can keep accounts. Apply at 194 Calle Merced.
jan. 24.—1 p.

For Sale.

At No 15 Calle Tucuman, seeds and plants of this country, generally wanted for Europe and North America. Also, ornamental plants for the garden of Buenos Ayres.
J. 10—3p.

Hibernian Hotel. 26 Calle Piedad, one square from the River

The undersigned begs to inform his friends, Captains of vessels, and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, where he can give the best accommodation [such as Board, Lodging, &c] at moderate charges. Has also on hand the best class of Ale, Porter, Wines, &c. &c.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN.
j 24—3 c.

To be Published by Subscription in February 1852, in 2 vols. post 8vo., by John Murray, London.

Adventures and Travels in 1849, by WILLIAM PARISH ROBERTSON.

The matter ranges over his passage to Yucatan—Stay among the Yucatan—Campeachy,—Vera Cruz,—Journey to the City of Mexico through Jalapa and Puebla,—the City of Mexico,—its Politics and Finances,—its people and all its most remarkable features,—Real del Monte,—its circumjacent country,—return by Orizava and Cordova,—Passage to New Orleans, thence to the Falls of Niagara, and back to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington,—return to New York, and thence home by Cunard's line to Liverpool.

Subscriptions received at Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, No. 29.

Price to subscribers 4 silver dollars.

; Long live the Argentine Confederation !
; Death to the ruthless unitarians !
; Death to the insane traitor, the savage unitarian Urquiza !

The undersigned Doctor of Laws, and Advocate in the tribunals of the Republic, has the honour to acquaint his friends and the public that, with the competent license from H. E. the Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Illustrious Brigadier General D Juan Manuel de Rosas, he has opened his Sudy, and offers his services at N. 61 Calle del Parque.
j 10-3p.

Adelaido de Gondra.

Notice. On Sale the following Articles :—

Superior Port and Sherry, in bottle.
" Cognac, in bottle or per gallon
Hollands Gin, in cases.
Jamaica Rum
Havannah Cafia.
Cordials of various kinds.
Porter and Ale, in quart and pint Bottles
Carlon wine in cask.
Port and sherry do.
Green and black tea, various kinds.
Malaga raisins.
Country do.
Currants superior quality.
English pickles and Sauces.
Refined salad oil and other articles in the same line of business, at J. Blues Store, corner of Calle la Merced No. 10 and Mayo No. 48.
12 December 1851. w.c.

Martell's Brandy, of the best quality at 35$ per gallon by
Newnham & Yetman,
Calle Mayo No. 64½
jan. 17.—3 c. Paseo Julio, No. 33.

Important to Families,Sportsmen, &c. The advertiser having a delightful Chacra, situated in a beautifully pleasant and retired spot about an hour's ride from town, offers to Gentlemen and families the best accommodations as regards lodging and board. The extremely healthy situation of the Chacra in question will strongly recommend it to such who during the forthcoming season may be desirous of enjoying country life and air.

Particulars may be obtained on application at 66 Calle Mayo. Sept 27—co.

Cumberland Hams and English Cheese of superior quality, just landed ex-William Wood, and for sale at moderate rates by
Newnham and Yetman,
Calle del Mayo, No. 64½
jan. 17—3 c. Paseo Julio, No 33.

Scotch National School. The annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the Scotch national school will be held in the School-room on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Robert M'Clymont, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, 16th January 1852.

To Let, a room in a good house, also another in the second yard for a warehouse. Apply at No. 54 Calle Perú. jan. 17—3 p.

Camp Ovens. Just arrived per Katherine Gwladys, of all sizes, and on sale at store n. 33½ Calle Cangallo. j17. 3c

Partner Wanted. In a Brewery situated in an appropriate locality and fitted up with all the necessary conveniences, a partner is wanted to carry on the business established.

The proprietor of the above mentioned establishment, who has resided in this country for several years, and possesses a sufficient knowledge of the language, would oblige himself assisted by a moderate capital and an active partner, to manufacture beer equal in quality to any imported from Europe. This result he has already realized on previous occasions. For further particulars apply at No. 14 Calle Defensa.

To be Let, in the same brewery a house comprising 5 or 6 rooms, at a moderate rent. It is situated near the Recoleta. jan. 17—3 p.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

Bremen barque Adelayde, 320 tons, A. 1. a remarkably fine vessel and only on her first voyage, has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. Deeken & Co.

For London, Swedish barque

"Activ" 265 tons, A.1 at Lloyd's, Holmgreen, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. d. 6.

Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For London. British bark

"Sabina," 267 tons, A.1. at Lloyds, has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers. Dec. 20.

Consignees Messrs. J. Bell and Brothers.

For London British brig Hugh,

214 tons Kitzgerald, commander has only room for fifty tons of salted hides, which can be received immediately. Jan. 3.

Consignee Messrs J Galt Smith & Co.

For London. British brig

"Wasp," A. 1. at Lloyd's, and built 1850, 179 tons, is now loading and has only room for light freight and passengers. Jan. 24.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For London British barque Ips-

wich 231 tons A. 1, Gale commander, a well known favorite trader now loading, and has only disengaged room for fifty tons of cargo. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs E. Lamb & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig

"Vesulio," 203 tons A.1 for 12 years, Martin, commander, has the greater part of the cargo engaged and shipping and has only room for 200 tons of salted hides. Jan.—17.

Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw Wanklyn & Jordan.

For Liverpool. British brig

"Town of Liverpool," 320 tons A. 1. Flood commander, has only disengaged room for a few bales. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool British barque

Marcutio, 234 tons A. 1. William Sewell, commander, well known in the trade will have quick dispatch for a few tons of cargo. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque

"Neptune", 280 tons A. 1. J. Le Feuvre commander one of the fastest vessels out of Jersey and on her last voyage a remarkably fine vessel, has disengaged room for part of her cargo. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lamb & Co.

For Liverpool. The "Wilton

Wood" 240 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's Pyott, commander is now ready to receive cargo and being known as a regular trader will have quick dispatch. Jan.—17.

Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brig

"Gauntlet," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 200 tons Gauntlet, Jersey commander, a regular trader and in every respect a most desirable opportunity for shippers.

Jan.—17. Consignees Messrs. Wendt & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Sardi-

nian bark Buena Maria 267 tons, A. 1. has her entire cargo engaged and only room for passengers 6 6.

Consignees Messrs. A. Mariolle & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Danish schooner Helene, 164 tons, first voyage, a chartered vessel, and only room for passengers. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Danish brigantine Adeline, 124 tons A. 1, Ipland commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers. Jan 3.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley, Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British barque Dolphin A. 1 350 tons register and on her first voyage and has first rate accomodations for passengers. Jan 3.

Consignees Messr. De Lisle, Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Arethusa", A. 1 215 tons register, a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch. Jan 3.

Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Jordan.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Charles" 190 tons register, Esnouf, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. Jan.—17.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Earl of Derby" 193 tons register, Hodge, commander is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. Jan.—17.

Consignees Messrs John Best Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Bremen schooner "Rio Packet" 180 tons register, Wienke commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. Jan.—17.

Consignees Messrs Bradshaw Wanklyn & Jordan

For Cork or Falmouth.

Oldenburg schooner "Gesine," 167 tons, A. 1., a fast sailer and a chartered vessel; has only room for passengers. Jan.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. Russian schoon-

er "Christian," 173 tons, C. Lloyd's Turner, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. d. 20.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Antwerp. Prussian bark

"Freidhandel," 315 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a first rate opportunity, and has only room for 1000 dry hides. d 20.

Consignees Messrs. F. Madero & Co.

For Antwerp. French Brig Ade-

laide, 190 tons, a new vessel now on her first voyage has only room for a few tons dry hides and is a most desirable conveyance. Jan 3.

Consignees D. Calvo & Sons.

For Antwerp. Russian brig

Louise & Betty, 180 tons A. 1. a first rate opportunity and has only room for a few tons of cargo. Jan 3.

Consignee Adolf van Prastt, Esq.,

For Havre de Grace. Packet of

the line French Ship Marguerite, 400 tons, on her first voyage, and proved herself one of the fastest vessels in the trade, has only room for a limited portion of the cargo. Jan 3.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Portuguese

schooner "Fari," will sail in all the coming month, and can accommodate passengers. jan. 24.

Consignees Messrs. F. Madero & Co.

For Marseilles and Cette.

French bark "Chasseur," 197 tons, A. 1. a regular trader, and well known in the trade, has room for a few tons of cargo. jan. 24.

Consignees Peutchegain, Esq.

For Freight or Charter.

British barque "FINO" 233 tons first class, Warwick commander is well known favourite vessel particularly for the good delivery of her cargoes. Jan. 3. Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British brig "William Sorlie," 230 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's Primrose commander, a moderate carrier and a first rate opportunity. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British

barque "Orion" A. 1. at Lloyd's 330 tons register, Houston commander, regular trader and in every respect a most desirable opportunity for shippers.

Jan.—17. Consignees Messrs. John Best Bros.

For Freight or Charter. British

barque "HUP" 310 tons register, is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity. Jan.—17.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British

barque "Cynthia" 250 tons, G. Roy, master is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. j. 17.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.
No. 9 Cuyp Antwerp.

The A. 1. clipper built copper and coppered fastened Belgian brig "Windhond, 203 tons, Captain Gerard. This fine vessel has commenced loading and having only room for 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales will have quick dispatch. Dec. 27

Consigne J. C. Meyreles, Esq

For Rio de Janeiro.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The fast sailing A. 1. British brig X. L. 174 tons, Capt. J. Hughes, will have quick dispatch and has most excellent accommodations for passengers, apply to Richard Sutton, Jr., Licensed ship broker, No. 14 Reconquista. Dec.—27.

For Southampton. Passengers

only, The A.1. clipper built Hamburg barque Hanau and Fanny 200 tons, Capt. S. N. Decker has all her cargo engaged and excellent accommodations for passengers. jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs J. J. Kick and Co.

For New York. The A. 1. fast

sailing coppered and copper fastened American barque "9 Mangola," 300 tons, Capt. Haskell, this fine vessel has the greater part of her cargo engaged and only room for about 100 bales. Her accomodations for passengers are most excellent. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For New York. The A. 1. cop-

pered and copper fastened American barque, "Delegate," 200 tons, capt. Daniel Smith this fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch and can still take some dry hides and bales on Freight. She has excellent accomodations for Passengers. Jan—24.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmerman Frazier & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passen-

gers only. The clipper built A. 1. Sardinian brig "Espero," 200 tons register, G. B. Molfino, master. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick despatch. j. 10.

For Havre de Grace.

Passengers only. The superior-copper and copper fastened Hamburg brig "Alcion," 182 tons, Sinn, Master. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have very quick despatch. jan 10.

Consignee Messrs. Collet Dieh & Co.

For Southampton. Passengers

only. The A. 1. Sardinian brig Antonita, 246 tons register, A. Figurio, master. This fine vessel has all her cargo engaged, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. jan. 10.

Consignees Bernardo Delfino, Jr.

For Southampton. Passengers

only. The A.1. fast sailing Bremen barque "Adam," 250 tons, this fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers and will have quick dispatch.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier & Co.

Jan.—24.

For Genoa. The A. 1. copper

built Sardinian polacre "Margherita" 147 tons capt. Piece, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch

Consignee J. Avegno Esq.

For Freight or Charter.

The A. 1. Sardinian brig "Josenna," 194 tons register. Jan—24.

Sardinian polacre Concepcion, 146 tons, M Ferraro, master. jan. 10.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessel apply to RICARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Belgian schooner

"Denino" 163 tons register, Daems, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer and small carrier, has a great part of her cargo engaged and can still admit on freight 1,000 salted hides and a few bales, her accommodations for passengers are superior.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig

"Elizabeth Buckham," 242 tons, Joseph Bewly, master, is a fast sailer, has positively engaged and shipping the greater part of her cargo and has only disengaged room for a few tons of light freight. This vessel has good accommodations for passengers.

d. 24. Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British barque "Tartar," 262 tons register, Henry Rogers, master, is, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer and has positively engaged her cargo and can still admit on freight 1,000 salted hides and light freight. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. Jan—24.

Consignee A. Revolta Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British schooner "Kathleen" 93 tons, 161 tons register, M. Abell, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, only now on her first voyage and has proved herself one of the fastest vessels in the trade, has only room for passengers, for whom she has good accommodations.

Consignees Messrs Duguid, Barton and Co.

For Falmouth and the Continent.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The very well known regular trader A.1. Bremen barque "Lessing" 348 tons register, Friederichs, commander, is a very fast vessel and being well fitted up for the conveyance of passengers offers a most desirable opportunity.

Due 27. Consignees Messrs. V. Camres & Sons

For Great Britain. Passengers

only, British brig Cargey 259 tons, John M. Kenzie Wood commanders, is A. 1. at Lloyds, a new vessel and most remarkably fast sailer offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers. j. 17.

Consignee Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Havre de Grace.

Packet of the Line.

French ship "Parana," 256 tons, Victor Garbe, commander, is well known in this trade has positively engaged a large portion of her cargo and has still disengaged room for freight, her accommodations for passengers are excellent. d 27.

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.

For Havre de Grace.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French brig "Corsaire" 207 tons, J. F. Dugas, commander, is a new vessel, has a great part of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch, she has still room for freight and passengers. For further particulars please apply to the Captain. dec. 27.

French barque Rose Aimée, 231 tons register, Brian, commander, is A. 1 at Lloyd's, well known in this trade, is a chartered vessel and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has excellent accommodations. jan. 3.

Consignee A. Vau Praet, Esq.

For Marseilles and Cette.

The well known regular trader A. 1. French barque "Australie" 210 ton. register, Molle, Commander has all her cargo engaged and gauge on board, will sail in all the month and offers a superior opportunity to passengers for whom she has good accommodations. d. 20.

Consignee J. B. Casard, Esq.

For Bristol. The Sardinian polacre

General Garibaldi, 157 tons, Corsanego, master, is chartered for the above destination, and will have quick despatch, and can admit a few passengers having very good accommodations. jan 3.

Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

Portuguese barque "Amazona," 213 tons, Nicholas Repetto, commander, is a fast sailer and being a chartered vessel will have quick despatch, has superior accommodations for passengers for whom she has every accomodation.

Due 27. Consignees J. Coelho de Meyrelles Esq.

The fine copper and copper fastened A. 1. Prussian brig "Flora," 200 tons, Ehlert, commander, is a fast sailer, a chartered vessel and offers a most superior opportunity to passengers having very good accommodations. j—17.

Consigne G Risso Esq.

British schooner "Jane Adelaide" 146 tons A. 1. Blesich, commander is a very fast sailer and being a chartered vessel will have quick despatch, has superior accommodations for passengers. j—17.

Consigne G Risso Esq.

British schooner "Agnes Lamb," 103 tons register, James Blacklock, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and is a chartered vessel, will have quick despatch, has excellent accommodations for passengers comfortably. Jan—24.

Consignees Messrs. Narcisa Martinez & Sons.

For Rio Janeiro and Havre de

Hamburg barque "Sylphide" 337 tons J. W. B. Gartner, commander, is first class at Lloyds a very fast sailer and will have quick despatch, and will offer a most desirous opportunity to passengers having most superior accommodations. d. 27.

Consignees Messrs. F. C. Hartenfels & Sons

For Marseilles and Cette.

French barque "Bon Pere" 246 tons, register Mercier commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds a very fast sailer and small carrier, has already a great portion of her cargo engaged and can admit the remainder on freight, has accommodations for passengers are superior. For further particulars please apply to Mr. Magnac at the Hotel de Paris. d. 27.

Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.

For Santander, Corunia and Bil-

bao. The well known regular trader A. 1. Spanish barque Angelita, 247 tons register, Marozi, master, has a great portion of her cargo engaged for the above destinations and will sail. This vessel has very good accommodations for passengers and will have good despatch. Jan. 3.

Consignee F. Berdier, Esq.

For New York. The very su-

perior, new coppered and copper fastened A. 1 American barque "9 Mangola, 300 tons register, Haskell, master, will positively have quick despatch, and has only room for 100 bales or equivalent, has superior accommodations for passengers. Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

For Hamburg.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg brig "Frederick" 198 tons register, C. H. Amundsen, commander, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit liberally hides on freight. This vessel offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having very good accommodations j 10.

Consignees Messrs Freyer Brothers.

For Bordeaux. The well known

regular trader French ship "Americus" 346 tons, Bonnet, master is for passage and good delivery of her cargoes, has now positively engaged upwards of two thirds of her cargo, can still admit the remainder on freight will have quick despatch. For the conveyance of passengers this vessel offers a most desirous opportunity. j 17.

Consignees Messrs. Zamara & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British brigantine "Philip Dean," 187 tons register, Vere R. Rose, Commander, is first class at Lloyd's a quick carrier and very fast sailer and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. d. 27

Consignees Messrs F. C. Hartenfels & Sons.

Russian brig I D A, 257 tons, A. G. Sten, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. j3.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Swedish barque Zenobia, 399 tons register, Gudbersen, commander, is a most superior opportunity for shippers, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. jan 3

Consignees Messrs. Weickind & Co.

American barque "Miquelon" 182 tons, register Atkins Hughes, commander, is first class at Lloyd's, has commenced loading, is a fast sailer and small carrier, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers of produce, being able to load her entire cargo in the Inner Harbor. j. 17.

Belgian schooner "Orline" 155 tons, Adriansen, Commander is A. 1. at Lloyds, a very fast sailer and small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. j 17.

Consignee A. P. Leics, Esq.

Danish barque "Pollux" 300 tons, register, J. Iwersen, commander, is a very fast sailer well known in the trade and is now discharging her inward cargo and will soon be ready to load.

Consigne J. Coelho de Meyrelles Esq.

British barque "Santiago," 255 tons, John Hansell Smith, Master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer and small carrier. Jan—24.

British brig "Catherine Ewan," 232tons George Dow, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and is now ready to receive cargo. Jan—24

Consignees Messrs. Plowes Robinson & Co.

French brig "Alphonse," 134 tons, Le Desmenier, master, is first class at Lloyd's, a very small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo.

Consignees Messrs. Weickind & Co.

French brig "Johannes "276 tons, Leudi master, is A. 1, at Lloyd's, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers.

Consignees Messrs. Weickind & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle le Reconquista

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Bargas*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11' $30, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 80; 15, 100; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 100 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 113 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 118 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo de palmi equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay $20 dols. currency. Vessels leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee $20 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 23rd inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Dest-nations
	NATIONAL.			
June 20	Sp. Sch Pio	E. Ochoa & Co.		160
Jan. 15	Bgn. Barca Negra, Avenesth.	Hetruedo Delfino		124
	BRITISH			
Nov. 19	Bk. Town of Liverpool, Flood	Russell & Hood		326 L pool.
Dec. 11	Bg. Hibbert, McCoy	James Carthy		229 L pool.
"	17 Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	Best & Brothers		214 Ireland.
"	23 Bgn. Phillip Dean, Rose	F. E. Hartenfels		187
"	23 Sg. X. L., Hughes	Bunge, Jr.		174 Rio Jno.
"	23 Bg. Reform, Autrey	Charles R. Horne		145 Ma'video
"	25 Bg. Bethana, Hubbard	Bradshaw & Co.		179 Isaw'ch.
"	25 Bk. Ipswich, Gulbe	E. Lamb & Co.		253 London
"	25 Sch. Kathleen, Gwaldy, Abell	Best & Brothers		93
"	26 Bk. Neptune, Le Feuvre	E. Lamb & Co.		287 L'pool.
"	28 Bk. Ino, Warwick	Thompson & Co.		293
"	28 Bg. Earl of Derby, Hodge	Best & Brothers		193 England
"	30 Bk. Elizabeth Buckham, Bufley	Parbon, Mcnaimer & Co.		269 L pool.
"	31 Bk. Wilton Wood, Pyott	De Lisle Brothers & Co.		240 L pool.
Jan.	2 Bk. Marcutio, Sewell	J. Best & Brothers		244 L pool
"	3 Bg. Porter, Rogers	Alfred Ebbs		97 Wales
"	4 Bg. Wilton Wood, Pyott	J. Best & Brothers		243
"	6 Bg. Pomona, Perry	Wm. Mattinson & Co.		192 England.
"	6 Bg Vesulio, Martin	Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Jordan		203 L pool.
"	7 Bg Indian Ryl, Weir	Alfred & Co.		90 Wales
"	9 Bg Warrior, Reynolds	Zimmermann & Co.		179
"	9 Bg Ino, Warwick	Thompson & Co.		293 Ram'th.
"	12 Bk Cynthia, Roy	Santamaria, Lambi		251
"	13 Bk. Orion, Houston	Bunge, Bornefeld		334
"	15 Bk. Ino, Forsyth	De Lisle Brothers & Co.		175
"	14 Bg. Gauntlet, Pressly Dew	Rennie Tew office & Co.		206
"	17 Bg. Cambrian, Taylor	Rennie Tew office & Co.		206
"	18 Sch. Lancashire Lass, Blacklock	To order		103
"	19 Bk. Santiago, Smith	A. Vau Praet		255
	AMERICAN			
Nov. 18	Bg. Crossand, Hand	S. B. Hale & Co.		273 Boston.
Dec. 17	Bg. Hungria, Hallock	S. B. Hale & Co.		148 Boston.
"	26 Bk. Oceanus, Hoaver	O. J. Hayes & Co.		242 Boston.
Jan.	6 Bk. Augusta, Gosnell	S. B. Hale & Co.		192
"	10 Bk. Falmouth, Rendell	S. B. Hale & Co.		277
"	11 Bk De ogate, Marshall	To order		228
"	18 Bk. Weybosset, Carter	Zimmermann & Co.		241
	FRENCH			
Nov.	5 Bk. Australie, Molle	J. B. Casard		210 Cette.
"	23 Bg. Superior, Sellegre	Alfred & Co.		94 England.
"	29 Bk. Bon Pere, Magnac	Leon Caumartin		246
Dec.	8 Bg. Ino, Forsyth	De Lisle Brothers & Co.		175 Bordeaux
"	17 Bk. Adelaide, Corfmat	Diego Calvo & Sons		172 Antwerp
"	17 Bk. Americus, Bonnet	Zamora & Co.		346 Bordeaux
"	18 Sp. Parana, Garbe	E. Ochoa & Co.		254 Havre.
"	21 Bk. Adelaide, Corfmat	Diego Calvo & Sons		172 Antwerp
"	26 Sp. Margarita, Buconnet	A. Dunoyer & Co.		341 Havre.
"	29 Bk Caroline, Dayan	Trin ereau Hall		138 Cette.
Jan.	1 Pol. Sch. Concepcion, Ferraro	G. B. Molfino		146 Genoa.
"	14 Sp Americus, Jose	Zamara & Co		10
"	17 Bg. Alphonse, Lesdi	To order		134
	SPANISH			
Nov.	27 Bk Inez, Ramis	Llanda, Cambaceres		35 England
Dec.	11 Zaus. Argos, Aguirre	Serrell & Sons		144 Havana.
"	11 Bg. Arregante Emilio, Sandeiz	Llanda & Sons		270 Havana.
"	23 Bk Biga, Rodriguez	Serrell & Sons		144 Havana.
"	26 Bg. Mercedes, Oliver	E. Ochoa & Co.		321 Havana.
"	26 Bg. Hebe de Forte,	Llanda & Sons		270 Havana.
"	26 Sp. Buenos Aures, Pares	Llavaldi & Sons		240 Havana.
"	26 Bk. Maria Isabella,	Freyer Brothers		137 Havana.
"	26 Bg. Joaquin, Horta	E. O han & Sons		248 Spain.
"	26 Pol. Flora, Santurtzy	Llavaldi & Sons		142 Bilbao.
"	27 Bg. Mercedes, Oliver	Serrell & Sons		97 Havana.
"	27 Bg. Hunter, Garcia	Zamara & Co		155 Spain.
"	27 Bk. Augusta, Ramos	Freyer Brothers		141 Spain.
"	29 Bg. Jovan Agirian, Domenech	E. Ochoa & Co.		194 Havana.
Jan.	2 Bg. Ocho Hermanos, Ferrer	Llanda & Sons		270 Havana.
"	6 Pol. Sk. Pelegrina, Jolet	Feliz Basarez		201 Havana.
"	6 Pol. Sch. Pelegrina, Jolet	Feliz Basarez		201 Havana.
"	6 Pol. Jose la, Rosa	Llavaldi & Sons		200
"	7 Bg. Ocho Hermanos, Ferrer	Llanda & Sons		270 Havana.
"	7 Bg Esperanza, Rivera	Feliz Basarez		144 Havana.
"	18 Pol. Rosita, Gaibar	E. Ochoa & Co.		150 Havana.
	SARDINIAN.			
Oct.	28 Bg. Genti Fanny, Gaggino	José Avegno		223 Genoa.
Nov.	25 Bk. Esperia, Canevaro	B. Vinay & Co.		283 Genoa.
Dec.	10 Bg. Victorina, Bonfiglio	Bernardo Delfino		183 Genoa.
"	9 Pol. Margherita, Pisces	José Avegno		149 Genoa.
"	17 Pol. Generosa, Carsenzo	Bernardo Delfino		183
"	22 Bg. Delfino, Seguezza	Bernardo Delfino		188
"	26 Bg. Angelita, Marozi	Bernardo Delfino		178 Havana.
Jan.	6 Pol. Irene Adelaide, Bisech	Geronimo Risso		146 Brazil.
"	17 Pol. Nina, Sciffi	Peirano, Cagnoli		61
"	17 Pol. Hosanna, Semiglia	Tourder		138
"	17 Pol. Ida Davide, Andreis	Bernardo Delfino		160
"	18 Bg Ammiraglio des Geneys, Profumo	Bartolomy Viale		97
"	18 Bg Ospero, Molinis	Richard Simon, Jr.		98
"	19 Bg. Asbonia, Pinasco	Bernard Delfino		183
	CHILIAN.			
Jan.	15 Bk. Mariano, Bernisson	Felix Buxareo		164
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec.	14 Bk. Emmanuel, Sorensen	V. Casares & Sons		350 E. Indies
	LUBECK.			
Jan.	11 Bg. Trifolium, Galgens	Treussein & Co		200
	HAMBURG.			
Dec.	20 Bg Aleyon, Sinn	Collet, Dieh & Co.		187 Havre.
"	23 Bk Sylphide, Gartner	F. C. Hartenfels & Sons		337 Hamburg
"	6 Bg. Frederick Ernst, Amundsen	Freyer Brothers		198 Hamburg.
	BREMEN.			
Oct.	19 Bk. Adelayde, Spilker	Esser, Desideris, Hughes		323 London.
Dec.	17 Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	V. Casares & Sons		348 Falmouth.
"	23 Bk. Adam, Lamp	Diego Calvo & Sons		250 Antwerp
Jan.	5 Bg Armin us, No denhuitz	Zimmermann, & Co.		237 Antwerp
"	9 Bk. Rio Packet, Wenke	Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Co.		160 Bremen.
	DUTCH			
Nov.	20 Bk Massenynph, Kuyper	Bunge, Bornefeld		367 London.
	OLDENSURG.			
Jan.	3 Bgn. Gesine, Molde	Freyer Brothers		162
	BELGIAN.			
Dec.	2 Bg. Windhond, Gerard	J. C. Meyreiles		201 Antwerp
Jan.	5 Bg. Denino, Daems	Bunge, Bornefeld		163 London.
"	9 Bg. Orline, Adriansen	Arnoldi P. Leics		155
	PRUSSIAN.			
Dec.	12 Bk. Freihandel, Schiffmann	F. Madero & Co.		380 Antwerp
Jan.	18 Bg. Johannes, Leude	Weickind & Co.		276
	DANISH.			
Dec.	3 Bgn. Helene, schmidt	Treussein & Co.		178 England's
"	24 Bg. Adeline, Iplund	Bayley Brothers		127 Hamburg
Jan.	3 Bg. Ino, Sten	Hughes Brothers		249
"	7 Bg. Dorothea, Iserwat	Freyer Brothers		250
"	10 Bk. Pollux, Iwersen	J. Coelho		347
"	14 Bg. Irrlenmalagen	Treussein & Co.		240
	RUSSIAN.			
Dec.	11 Gall. Catharina, Kruger	C. Thompson & Co.		172 Antwerp
"	26 Bg. Ida, Sten	Hughes Brothers		249
"	4 Pg. Louise betty, Thompson	A. Van Praet		208 Antwerp
	SWEDISH.			
Nov.	27 Bk. Actif, Holmgreen	Treussein & Co.		269 Antwerp
Dec.	10 Bk. Activ, Holmgreen	Treussein & Co.		265
"	28 Bg. Sanadin, Sadlin	Treussein & Co.		267
Jan.	9 Bk. Zenobia, Gudbersen	Weickind & Co.		399
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Jan.	3 Bg. Oriente, Alves	J. C. Meyreiles		153 Monte's

George Thomas, Responsable Editor.